

J.99-0107

In the Eighty-Eight U.S. District Courts of the Fifty States of the United States of America

Donald S. Drusky, Petitioner.
 The People of the Fifty States
 of the United States of America,
 Plaintiffs,
 v.

The 100th U.S. Congress thru 105th
 Congress, and the Governor, Lt.
 Governor and Legislature of the
 Fifty States,
 Defendants.

Donald S. Drusky and All the
 People of the Fifty States of
 the United States of America,
 Complainants,
 v.

USX Corporation and United
 Steelworkers of America,
 Defendants.

Donald S. Drusky and All the
 People of the Fifty States of the
 United States of America,
 Plaintiffs,
 v.

U.S. Attorney General Janet
 Reno and the U.S. Attorney
 for Each U.S. District Court
 of the Eighty-Eight U.S. District
 Courts of the United States of America,
 Defendants.

Donald S. Drusky, Petitioner,
 v.

The Sovereign People of the
 United States of America,
 Defendants.

Donald S. Drusky, Plaintiff,
 v.

God,
 Defendant.

One

Two

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Six

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Civil and Criminal Action

File Number

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SAMUEL L. KAY, CLERK
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So.

Donald S. Drusky and All the
 People of the Fifty States of the
 United States of America,
 Complainants,
 v.

George Bush, All the Individual
 Members of the U.S. Senate and
 U.S. House of Representatives of the
 100th U.S. Congress, and Edwin
 Meese, and the Governors and
 State Attorney Generals, as
 Individuals, of the Fifty States of
 the United States of America, as of
 June 1986,
 Defendants.

Donald S. Drusky and All the
 People of the Fifty States of the
 United States of America,
 Plaintiffs,
 v.

Federal Communications
 Commission, Defendant, with
 American Broadcasting Company,
 Columbia Broadcasting Company,
 National Broadcasting Company,
 Fox Broadcasting Company and
 Cable News Network, as Necessary
 or Indispensable Parties.

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To the Honorable, the Judges of the Eighty-Eight U.S. District Courts of the Fifty States of the United
 States of America:

Section One. - The Case of Donald S. Drusky, Petitioner, The People of the Fifty States of the United States of America, Plaintiffs, v. The 100th Congress thru the 105th Congress, and the Governor, Lt. Governor and legislature of the Fifty States, Defendants. - Petition for removal from office all the remaining members of the 100th Congress thru the 105th Congress. Petition to remove from office the Governor, Lt. Governor and entire legislature of each state (bicameral or unicameral) in office as of the present date, that were in office during 1998.

Reason for Removal From Office: Wilful failure to redress grievances at the federal and state levels of government. They love your vote and love your tax money. They do not love you or care about you. They can't stand your grievances and will not redress your meritorious grievances under your Amendment One rights. Petitioner Donald S. Drusky is the only one that loves you, and I am sincerely concerned about you. They are incapable of good government and must be removed for bad government.

The Legal Setting: The People of the Fifty States of the United States of America, as Plaintiffs in this action, invoke U. S. C. A. 28, Section 1331 to gain jurisdiction over federal and state officials, that were elected into office by the people, and are subject to removal from office by the people for violation of Amendment One right to redress. The people of the 50 states voted into office their respective members of the U. S. Congress and State Government, and are responsible, respectively, for the removal of their elected officials of federal and state government. At Note 3 on page 563 under *Gordon v. Leatherman* 450 F.2d, 562 (1971), it reads as follows: "Insofar as the United States Constitution is concerned, an elector may vote for a good reason, a bad reason, or for no reason whatsoever, and such principle applies to recall elections as it does to all other elections. U. S. C. A. Constitutional Amendment 14."

Claim of Relief Sought: The people seek possible removal by Court or, in the alternative, by recall vote.

The Factual Setting: Part One - The Case of the 100th U. S. Congress thru the 105th U. S. Congress. Petitioner Donald S. Drusky submitted an eight page petition dated August 14, 1987 with supporting exhibits to the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Within the petition, a motion was made to enjoin, amongst others, the U. S. Senate and U. S. House of Representatives as Defendants. It required Plaintiff Donald S. Drusky to serve process upon all 100 U. S. Senators and all 435 U. S. Representatives. The petition was reduced in size and fitted onto one page front to back. A series of exhibits were also reduced in size and fitted onto two pages front to back. A copy of the reduced in size petition and two pages of reduced in size exhibits are attached as an exhibit to this petition in the 88 U. S. District Courts. Donald S. Drusky did serve process upon all 100 U. S. Senators and upon almost all the 435 U. S. Representatives. At the time of service of process, certain names were not available. Within the motion to enjoin Congress as Defendants, Plaintiff Donald S. Drusky sought a legislative redress of grievances and a special court to properly process civil and criminal complaints against the U.S. X Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America. Congress failed to redress my grievances, failed to create a special court, and did not create a special "United States Committee for the Redress of Grievances." In essence, the people of the 50 states (election after election) voted Congress the power to not legislatively redress grievances. Meanwhile, the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia did not docket or process the prima-facie petition. The U. S. District Court improperly returned the petition to Donald S. Drusky with a covering letter dated August 24, 1987 by Deputy Clerk A. J. Rombow. A copy of the letter is attached as an exhibit. The 100th Congress, in essence, countenanced the inaction of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The Factual Setting: Part Two - The Case of the Governor, Lt. Governor and Legislature of the Fifty States. Petitioner Donald S. Drusky submitted an eight page petition dated August 14, 1987 with supporting exhibits to the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. On Exhibit 'A' attached to the petition is a copy of a reduced in size 4 page petition dated June 28, 1986 to the U. S. Supreme Court that Donald S. Drusky neatly and accurately drafted on behalf of himself and on behalf of all the citizens of the United States of America. Part 1 of the Complaint reads as follows: "I bring this suit on my behalf and on behalf of all the citizens of America." The Certificate of Service was made on the bottom of the 4th page. It read: "On the 28th day of June 1986, I served a copy of this complaint by first class mail to the Governors and Attorney Generals of the 50 States of America, and to the Solicitor General and to the National Labor Relations Board." The complaint was respectfully submitted by Donald S. Drusky. By letter dated July 1, 1986, Assistant Clerk Edward C. Schade of the U. S. Supreme Court improperly

returned the valid petition. A reduced in size copy of the letter is viewed on Exhibit 'A'. The Governors and Attorney Generals of the Fifty States of the United States of America, in essence, countenanced the inaction of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Defendants could not possibly or truly rebut the complaint against the 50 states for their failure to redress grievances under Amendment One at the state level of government. The 50 state governments do not have a "Committee for the Redress of Grievances" to work in conjunction with the "People's Right to Petition for Redress."

Conclusion of Part One and Part Two of the Factual Setting: Congress and the 50 State Legislatures cannot produce verified records to prove the legislative redress of the day-to-day grievances of the people. No records are available in law libraries or public libraries. The day-to-day grievances of the people are not being redressed by officials at the federal and state levels of government, and they are subject to removal from office by their respective electors. The right of recall is a fundamental right of the people in a representative democracy.

Section Two - The Case of Donald S. Drusky and All the People of the Fifty States of the United States of America, Complainants, v. USX Corporation and United Steelworkers of America, Defendants.

The Legal Setting: Criminal Complaint for Violation of U.S.C.A. 18, Section 1503 - Influencing or injuring officer, juror or witness generally; and U.S.C.A. 18, Section 371 - Conspiracy to commit offence or defraud the United States; and U.S.C.A. 18, Section 241 - Conspiracy against rights of citizens.

The Factual Setting: Part One - The Complainants state that a petition on exhibit dated August 14, 1987 was submitted to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Defendants USX Corporation and United Steelworkers of America jointly forced the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to not docket or process the meritorious petition neatly and accurately drafted by Donald S. Drusky to bring the company and union to civil and criminal justice. The petition sought the redress of Donald S. Drusky's grievances and all the people of America, as their grievances arise under Amendment One of the U.S. Constitution. A valid motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis was made with supporting affidavit. On exhibit is a copy of a dated August 24, 1987 by Deputy Clerk A. J. Rambo improperly returning the petition to Donald S. Drusky. The valid petition and certificate of service were also supported by affidavit.

The Factual Setting: Part Two - The Complainants state that on Exhibit 'A', attached to the August 14, 1987 petition to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, is a view of a reduced in size 4 page petition dated June 28, 1986 to the U.S. Supreme Court, that was neatly and accurately drafted by Donald S. Drusky on behalf of himself and on behalf of all the citizens of America. A valid motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and certificate of service were supported by affidavit. The body of the 4 page petition to the U.S. Supreme Court does not refer to the USX Corporation or the United Steelworkers of America. However, as it would eventually affect the company and union, they jointly intervened in the action by forcing the U.S. Supreme Court to not docket or process the valid petition. By letter dated July 1, 1986, Assistant Clerk Edward C. Schade of the U.S. Supreme Court improperly returned the valid petition to Donald S. Drusky. A copy of the reduced in size letter is viewed on Exhibit 'A'.

The Factual Setting: Part Three - The Complainants state that on Exhibit 'AA', attached to the August 14, 1987 petition to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, is a view of a reduced in size 4 page 'Opinion' by Senior District Judge Wallace Gourley of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The caption on the Civil Action read: "Donald S. Drusky, Plaintiff, v. The Judges of the Supreme Court, Eleven U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals and Eighty-Nine U.S. District Courts Embracing the Fifty States of the United States of America, and District of Columbia, and the United States Steel Corporation, and J.W. Abel, Joseph Molony and Walter Burke of the United Steelworkers of America, and the National Labor Relations Board, Defendants." The case was docketed as Civil Action Number 71-249. The 'Opinion' was concluded with an 'Order' which read: "Now this 16 day of March 1971, It Is Ordered that leave to proceed in forma pauperis be and the same is hereby denied and the Complaint is dismissed. This particular case was docketed with an opinion and concluding order. However, in this case, Defendants United States Steel Corporation (now known as the USX Corporation) and the United Steelworkers of America caused the court to issue a decision, which withheld justice.

Section Three - The Case of Donald S. Drusky and All the People of the Fifty States of the United States of America, Complainants, v. George Bush, All the Individual Members of the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives of the 100th Congress, and Edwin Meese, and the Governors and State Attorney Generals, as Individuals, of the Fifty States of the United States of America, as of June 1986, Defendants.

The Legal Setting: Criminal Complaint for Violation of U.S.C.A. 18, Section 3. Accessory after the fact; and U.S.C.A. 18, Section 4. Misprision of felony.

The Factual Setting: Part One - The Complainants state that this Complaint against the federal defendants of Section Three is based upon the Factual setting - Part One and Part Two of Section One of this petition, and derived from the Legal Setting and the Factual Setting - Part One and Part Two and Part Three of Section Two of this petition. Additionally, on page 6 of the petition on exhibit to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, a motion was made to enjoin U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese as a defendant. Donald S. Drusky served process upon Edwin Meese. From the time that U.S. Steel and the United Steelworkers of America jointly committed perjury in Civil Action 68-124 to illegally and criminally obtain Summary Judgment against Donald S. Drusky, they jointly barred the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania and the U.S. Attorney General and the U.S. Department of Justice to not initiate criminal proceedings against them. U.S. Attorney General E. Meese continued the trend. Part One Defendants are George Bush, Edwin Meese & Individuals of Congress.

The Factual Setting: Part Two - The Complainants state that this Complaint against the Governors and State Attorney Generals, as Individuals, of the Fifty States of the United States of America, as of June 1986, is based upon the Factual - Part Two of Section One of this petition, and derived from the Legal and Factual - Part Two of Section Two of this petition.

Conclusion of Section Three: The Defendants of Part One of the Factual Setting made no formal investigation of the inaction of the U.S. District for the District of Columbia. The Defendants of Part Two of the Factual Setting made no formal investigation of the inaction of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Defendants of Part One and Part Two of the Factual Setting took advantage of the inaction of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and U.S. Supreme Court, respectively. Defendants Bush, Meese and Individuals of the 100th Congress could not truly rebut the valid complaint against them, and did not take any positive action to maintain the felons responsible for the inaction of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The Governors and State Attorney Generals of the Fifty States could not truly rebut the valid complaint against their respective state. They covered up for their respective state and took no positive action to maintain the felons responsible for the inaction of the U.S. Supreme Court. Instead, the felons have barbarously disenfranchised Donald S. Drusky. Defendants Bush, Meese and Individuals of the 100th Congress had full knowledge of felonies committed by the U.S. X Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America. To save face and avoid disgrace, no affirmative action was made to create a special court to properly prosecute the company and union.

A definition of 'misprision of felony' under U.S.C.A. 18, Section 4 is as follows: A "misprision of felony" is the concealment of a felony without giving any degree of maintenance to the felon. The law citation is U.S. v. Pearlstein, 126 F.2d 789. The law under U.S.C.A. 18, Section 3, 'Accessory after the fact' reads as follows: Whoever, knowing that an offense against the United States has been committed, receives, relieves, comforts or assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent his apprehension, trial or punishment, is an accessory after the fact. An accessory after the fact to a crime is an offense principally tending to evade the public justice and is subsequent in its commencement to the crime of aiding and abetting. U.S. v. Anthony, D.C. Pa. 1956, 145 F.Supp. 323. Regarding all the Defendants of Section Three: Conviction of the principal offender is not a necessary condition precedent to conviction of an accessory after the fact. U.S. v. Walker (1969, CA 9 Cal) 415 F.2d 530. The right to petition the government for the redress of grievances includes the right of access to the courts; that right is also subject to due process protection in that the opportunity must be at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner. U.S.C.A. Constitutional Amendments 1 and 5. - Matter of N.C. Trading, Cust. & Pat. App. 1978, 586 F.2d 221. Right of petition guarantees all citizens right to appeal to the legislature or judiciary and this right is not conditioned upon motive. Elmorite, Inc. v. Egan Real Estate, Inc. D.C. N.Y. 1977, 454 F.Supp. 1124.

Within the petition to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, a request was made for a special court to properly process civil and criminal complaints against the USX Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America. Simultaneously, the 100th Congress denied a special court and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia denied access to their court. The matter was further compounded because the 100th Congress would not grant funds toward Donald S. Drusky's pursuit of justice, which economically coerced Donald S. Drusky. The denial of public funds obstructed justice and clarified the crimes of misprision of felony and accessory after the fact. The despicable offenses by the collective Defendants of Section Three severely compounded the legal disability and medical disability of Donald S. Drusky, which severely disenfranchised Donald S. Drusky. Under the petition to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Donald S. Drusky was to be restored but was destroyed. The crimes by the USX Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America have been known for years. Donald S. Drusky has petitioned public officials at all levels of government for years, that have compounded the crimes of the company and union. The petition on exhibit dated August 14, 1987 to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia was effectively thrown out of the court, which has become the greatest crime of all time. The petition was of major magnitude and was reduced to nothing under the oversight of the 100th Congress.

Section Four - Donald S. Drusky and All the People of the Fifty States of the United States of America, Plaintiffs, v. U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno and the U.S. Attorney for Each U.S. District Court of the Eighty-Eight U.S. District Courts of the United States of America, Defendants.

Legal Setting: Donald S. Drusky and the People of the Fifty States, as Plaintiffs in this action, invoke U.S.C.A. 28, Section 1361 to gain jurisdiction over U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno and the U.S. Attorney for each U.S. District Court of the 88 U.S. District Courts of the United States of America. At Note 4. *Mandamus under Public Citizen v. Kantor* 864 F. Supp. 208 (D. D. C. 1994), it reads as follows: Purpose of Mandamus Act section providing court with an extraordinary remedy to "compel an officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to plaintiff" was not to expand traditional scope of mandamus, but to provide that remedy to federal courts outside District of Columbia. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1361. (The 88 U.S. District Courts of the Fifty States are obviously outside the District of Columbia.)

Claim of Relief Sought: Donald S. Drusky and the People seek a court order to compel U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno and the 88 U.S. Attorneys of their respective districts to prosecute all Defendants cited in Sections Two and Three of this petition for violations set forth in the Legal Setting of Sections Two and Three. Additionally, the duty of the Defendants of Section 4 is clear and indisputable.

Factual Setting: The factual setting is outlined in the Factual Setting under Sections Two and Three. A writ of mandamus must be issued by the 88 U.S. District Courts directing U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno and the 88 U.S. Attorneys of the 88 U.S. District Courts to immediately initiate prosecution of the Defendants listed under Sections Two and Three of this petition.

Section Five - Donald S. Drusky and All the People of the Fifty States of the United States of America, Plaintiffs, v. Federal Communications Commission, Defendant, with American Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System (erroneously captioned as Columbia Broadcasting Company), National Broadcasting Company, Fox Broadcasting Company and Cable News Network, as Necessary or Indispensable Parties.

Legal Setting: Donald S. Drusky and the People of the Fifty States, as Plaintiffs in this action, invoke the Legal Setting set forth in Section Four of this petition to gain jurisdiction over the FCC in Section Five of this petition. The people further invoke U.S.C.A. 47, Section 411(a) Joints of Parties to gain jurisdiction of the 88 U.S. District Courts. Additionally, the people invoke U.S.C.A. 47, Section 401. Enforcement provisions.

Claim of Relief Sought: If participants ABC, CBS, NBC, FOX and CNN do not formally volunteer their facilities to the people, an order by the 88 U.S. District Courts directing Defendant Federal Communications Commission to immediately, in the public interest and convenience, order the News Division of participants ABC, CBS, NBC, FOX and CNN to furnish their facilities to the people to inform all the people of the 50 states of the contents of this entire petition to the 88 U.S. District Courts of the United States of America.

The Factual Setting: The factual setting is outlined in the over-all petition with supporting exhibits to the 88 U.S. District Courts. More specifically, at the base of page 4 of the petition to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, a motion was made to join the FCC as a defendant. The FCC failed to act on its own power and motion in the public convenience, interest or necessity in violation of U.S.C.A. 47, Section 403.

Conclusion: The misconduct of elected public officials at the federal and state levels of government must be brought before the public. The fact that Congress and the 50 State legislatures do not legislatively redress grievances must be brought to the attention of the people. The people of America cannot govern America with the news media only informing the public about floods and tornadoes, murders and bank robberies, house fires and automobile accidents, the medical report, the scores of the ball games, the weather forecast, and the lottery numbers. The people have the right to regulate their government. The people cannot possibly regulate their government without knowing the misconduct of public officials, which is being suppressed by the news media. A very important and appropriate legal precedent can be found at 354 U.S. at page 200. The pertinent sentence reads: "The public is, of course, entitled to be informed concerning the workings of its government."

The law authorizes mandamus and circumstances require it. If, for example, an order is not issued by the 88 U.S. District Courts to compel the FCC to perform a duty owed to the People Plaintiffs, they would remain (as they have unknowingly been) as subjects of the federal and 50 state governments, and the people would remain in the dark and uninformed. The case is clear and undisputable for the 88 U.S. District Courts to issue mandamus upon the FCC. The FCC must act on the public convenience, and it is of great interest and necessity that the people be promptly informed of their case in the 88 U.S. District Courts. The people must have broad access to their case in the 88 U.S. District Courts. Under U.S.C.A. Constitution Amendments 1 and 14, the people are entitled to receive information and ideas, which includes the entire contents of their case before the 88 U.S. District Courts.

In its action on licenses, the FCC is to be guided by the "touchstone" of "public convenience, interest or necessity," which is the standard provided by law for licensing of radio and television broadcasting stations. No television or radio broadcasting license may be granted unless the licensee serves the public interest, and licensees have a duty to operate their stations so as to serve the public interest, the station being deemed a trustee for the public. The FCC must act so that the people may have the best possible radio and television service. In this particular case, the news media is serving the interest of the corrupt U.S.X Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America, and all levels of government, which are not redressing grievances under Amendment One. More specifically, the U.S.X Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America have censored my picketing in Pittsburgh and elsewhere, and also censored all my legal activity in the courts. Under U.S.C.A. 47, Section 326. Censorship, it bars the FCC the power of censorship over radio communication. If it bars the FCC the power of censorship, it obviously bars the U.S.X Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America with the power of censorship, which has been without restraint to the present date. Under U.S.C.A. 47, Section 326. Censorship, people invoke the following citation: This section declaring national policy does not authorize states to exercise censorship specifically denied to the federal agency. *Allen B. Dumont Laboratories v. Carroll*, C.A.Pa. 1950, 184 F.2d 153, certiorari denied 71 S. Ct. 490, 340 U.S. 929, 95 L.Ed. 670. Working from this brief citation under U.S.C.A. 47, Section 326. Censorship; the 50 states, the federal government, U.S.X Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America cannot censor the people's case before the 88 U.S. District Courts. Neither can the 88 U.S. District Courts, which can only issue mandamus for the broadcasting news media to bring case before the 88 U.S. District Courts to the attention of the public.

Under Amendment One's freedom of Speech and Press, the people invoke in their favor the following citations: "Rights of viewers and general public under this clause are paramount and supersede those of broadcasters." *De Filipo v. National Broadcasting Co., Inc.*, R.I. 1982, 446 A.2d 1036; and "Because the broadcast media utilize a valuable and limited public resource, there is also present an unusual order of values under this amendment: although the broadcaster is not without protection under this amendment, it is the right of the viewers and listeners which is paramount." *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. v. Democratic National Committee*, U.S. Dist. Col. 1973, 93 S.Ct. 2080, 412 U.S. 94, 36 L.Ed.2d 772."

Under U.S.C.A. 47, Section 412, this entire document with exhibits before the 88 U.S. District Courts shall be preserved as public records (upon service to the Commission) in the custody of the Secretary of the Commission, and shall be received as prima facie evidence of what they purport to be for the purpose of investigations by the Commission and in all judicial proceedings.

Finally and even more specifically, there is a public issue discussion requirement. The people invoke in their favor the following citation under U.S.C.A. 47, Section 326 Censorship: "Commission is authorized to require licensees to use stations for discussion of public issues, and is free to implement requirement by reasonable rules and regulations which fall short of abridgement of freedom of speech and press and of censorship proscribed by statute." *Red Lion Broadcasting Co. v. F.C.C.*, Dist. Col. 1969, 89 S.Ct. 1794, 395 U.S. 367, 23 L.Ed.2d 371."

For all the above reasons, an order (mandamus) must be issued by the 88 U.S. District Courts directing defendant Federal Communication Commission to immediately in the public interest order the News Division of the American Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company, Fox Broadcasting Company and Cable News Network to inform the people of their case in the 88 U.S. District Courts. The public must not be kept in the dark. Under the eyes of alert public opinion, a just solution to the problem must be found. Under U.S.C.A. 47, Section 326, on behalf of the people, the programming of facts and law against the federal and state governments cannot be censored.

In the alternative, the people seek to purchase the furnishing of broadcast facilities to inform the public of their case before the 88 U.S. District Courts. The people invoke U.S.C.A. 47, Section 406. Compelling furnishing of facilities; mandamus; jurisdiction.

The 88 U.S. District Courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over the broadcasters to issue writs of mandamus against the broadcasters to furnish facilities for such communication or transmission to the parties (people of America) applying for the writ. If advertisers will not sponsor the communication to the people, the people motion to pay for the furnishing of broadcast facilities from public funds. The air waves belong to the people, and the people are entitled to buy air wave time.

Section Six - The Case of Donald S. Drusky, Petitioner, v. The Sovereign People of the United States of America, Defendants and/or Respondents.

The Legal Setting: Petitioner Donald S. Drusky invokes U.S.C.A. 28, Section 1331, to gain jurisdiction over the Sovereign People of the United States of America. Donald S. Drusky also invokes the following citations regarding the Constitution and Amendment One: The "constitution" of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state are bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of their own state to the contrary notwithstanding. *Atkinson v. Woodmansee*, 74 P.640, 641, 68 K 2d. 71, 64 L.R. A. 325. — The federal Constitution is a compact established by the people of the United States, and not by the states in their sovereign capacity. *In re Opinion of the Justices*, 107 A. 673, 674, 118 Me. 544, 5 A.L.R. 1412. The "constitution" is a solemn mandate by the people to various branches of government, and Supreme Court would be derelict in its duty if it permitted such mandates to be circumvented, regardless of the court's personal desires, no matter how expedient such circumvention might appear at the time. *Troy v. Yelle*, 176 P.2d 459, 27 Wash. 2d 99, 170 A.L.R. 1425.

A constitution is defined by Judge Story to be a fundamental law or basis of government. It is established by the people, in their own original, sovereign capacity, to promote their own happiness, and permanently to secure their rights, property, independence and common welfare. *McKown v. Dervies*, N.Y., 3 Barb. 196, 198, quoting 1 Story, Const. §§ 338, 339; *Church v. Kelsey*, Pa. 7. S.Ct. 897, 898, 121 U.S. 282, 30 L.Ed. 960. A constitution is but a higher form of statutory law, and it is entirely competent for the people, if they so desire, to incorporate into it self-executing enactments. *Willis v. Malon*, 58 N.W. 1110, 1111, 48 Minn. 140, 16 L.R.A. 281, 31 Am. St. Rep. 626. That the rights to freedom of speech and press were coupled in a single guaranty with the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for redress of grievances was not by accident or coincidence but all these, though not identical are inseparable, and are cognate rights. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 1. *Thomas v. Collins*, 65 S.Ct. 315. Under Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Commonwealth of Virginia, 100 Supreme Court Reporter 2814 at page 2815, Notes 8, 9, and 14 read as follows: - Note 8. Constitutional Law. Expressly guaranteed freedoms of First Amendment share common core purpose of assuring freedom of communication on matters relating to functioning of government. - Note 9. Constitutional Law. The free speech carries with it some freedom to listen. - Note 14. Constitutional Law. Very purpose of First Amendment is to guarantee all facets of each right described. Notes 8, 9, and 14 are each concluded with: (Per Chief Justice Burger, two Justices concurring, and four Justices concurring in the judgment.) U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 1.

Donald S. Drusky further invokes the following citations regarding the description of the Sovereign People of the United States: The words "sovereign people" are familiarly used to describe the political body, who, according to our republican institutions, form the sovereign, and who hold the power and conduct the government through their representatives. Every citizen is one of these people and a constituent member of the sovereignty. *Scott v. Sanford*, MO. 60 U.S. 393, 404, 19 How. 393, 404, 15 L.Ed. 691. Who, or what, is sovereignty? In one sense, the term "sovereign" has for its correlative "subject." In this sense, the term can receive no application; for it has no object in the Constitution of the United States. Under that Constitution there are citizens but no subjects. The term "subject" occurs, indeed, once in the instrument; but to mark the contrast strongly the epithet "foreign" is prefixed. *Chisholm v. State of Georgia*, 2 U.S. 419, 455, 2 Dall. 419, 455, 1 L.Ed. 440.

The Factual Setting: In the past and present, the government of America is not being properly conducted by Congress and the legislature of the Fifty States of the United States of America. This suit in the 88 U.S. District Courts presents a great future for America. They have failed their people and their country. They are arbitrarily not representing or redressing the grievances of the people of America. This means the people are subjects of the federal government and their respective state government. In order to gain the status of citizenship, the people are confronted with the responsibility to remove all elected members of Congress and their respective state legislature from office. At that point, the people will positively be the body politic. Over a quarter billion people will temporarily become the new Congress and their respective state legislature. Instead of a quarter billion people being reduced down by election to 535 members of Congress, it will be a Congress of a quarter billion members with the 88 U.S. District Courts as its Capitol. Likewise, the U.S. District Courts within each state will be the new Capitol of their respective legislature. In any event, the people can supersede their government in the 88 U.S. District Courts. As subjects, the people have an opportunity to truly become citizens during their case before the 88 U.S. District Courts. The Legal Setting of Section Six makes it clear that "sovereignty" is the right to govern. Even without removing elected officials from Congress or any state legislature, the people can independently enact legislation.

Wherefore, Petitioner Donald S. Drusky seeks from the sovereign people of the United States of America the following:

Constitutional and Legislative Solutions Sought:

The Problem: Congress and the Legislature of the 50 States of the United States of America do not legislatively redress meritorious grievances under Amendment One of the Constitution.

The Solution: Enter an Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and all State Constitutions. The Amendment shall be as follows: This Amendment bars all other legislative process until the legislative redress of meritorious grievances occurs first.

The merits of each grievance shall be determined by a special permanent "Committee for the Redress of Grievances." The Committee shall be composed of individuals, with preference given to priests with extremely high moral and religious standards, two elected from each state and one from the District of Columbia area. Amongst the 101 members, they shall elect their own President for each term. The term shall be for a four year period. The President shall have no vote unless the Committee be equally divided. The Committee shall have oversight by the presiding Pope in aid of the "Church's Obligation to Secure Redress of Grievances under Amendment One." The Church, in this instance, being deemed as a coordinate of the United States Government to satisfy Catholic Church doctrine and doctrine of any other religion. The Committee shall be formally sworn in by oath. Violators of the oath shall be subject to false oath and prosecuted in a Church Court under a canon law prohibiting false oath or perjury. Violators of the oath shall be removed. Freedom of Religion shall meet its Amendment One obligation toward redress through the Committee for Redress of Grievances. Minor grievances can outrightly be redressed by the Committee without any further Congressional process to ease the burden on major legislation pending in Congress. Major grievances can be submitted to Congress with or without the Committee's recommendation for redress. The Committee has the power to order a moratorium on all other legislative process, or schedule with Congress a prompt review of the grievance subject to redress. Accordingly, each state shall establish a Committee for the Redress of Grievances.

Note: The number 101 can be deleted entirely to save correction to 103, if another state is annexed to the United States. The District of Columbia area is permanently fixed with one member, even if it ever gains statehood. The Catholic Church may need to reinstate perjury canon law.

The Problem: The federal and state courts have been invaded by political and special interest pressures. They encroached upon the dignity of the Courts and its Officers, and infringed upon another's right. Congress or any state legislature made no effort to insulate their courts or any prosecuting officer from ruthless political coercion.

The Solution: Enter an Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and all State Constitutions. The Amendment shall be as follows: This Amendment establishes a special permanent "Committee for Judicial Oversight." The Committee shall be composed of Law Professors, Lawyers or retired Judges. Two members shall be elected from each state and one from the District of Columbia area. The Committee shall elect its President for each term. The term shall be for a four year period. The President shall have no vote unless the Committee be equally divided. The Committee will insulate the Courts and its Officers from political and special interest pressures. The Committee shall have investigatory power to process meritorious complaints regarding obvious problems with any Court or Officer not properly administering law or justice over valid petitions submitted to their Court and criminal complaints. The parties responsible for coercing a Clerk of Court and/or Judge of a Court shall be criminally prosecuted by the Committee for Judicial Oversight. The U.S. Attorney General, State Attorney General, U.S. Attorney or local District Attorney are Officers of the Court. The parties responsible for coercing any prosecuting attorney to avoid criminal prosecution shall be criminally prosecuted by the Committee for Judicial Oversight. They shall face civil prosecution by the victim(s) suffering the injustice. If a Judge, Clerk of Court, or any Prosecuting Attorney does not report the incident to the Committee for Judicial Oversight, they shall be directly removed from office and criminally prosecuted by the Committee. They shall face civil prosecution by the victim(s) suffering the injustice. Any private attorney or lawyers involved anywhere in the sequence of events to obstruct justice shall face permanent disbarment and criminal prosecution by the Committee for Judicial Oversight. The shyster lawyer or law firm shall face civil prosecution by the victim(s) suffering the injustice. Any party tampering with the Committee for Judicial Oversight shall face criminal contempt prosecution by the Committee and face civil prosecution by the victim(s).

Note: The Amendment regarding the Committee for the Redress of Grievances could be Section One of the next Amendment. The Amendment regarding the Committee for Judicial Oversight could be Section Two of the Amendment, or each can be given a separate Amendment Number. In addition to the Amendment, the members of each Committee shall receive Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. There needs to be a special building constructed for the offices of the members of each Committee and a large assembly room to convene. The best money ever spent for America.

The Problem: Apart from removing members of Congress or any State Legislature from office, the people can supersede an incompetent Congress or any State Legislature. If there are any doubts about the sovereign people having the independent right to enact legislation, the people can remove that doubt by having the right to compact through the judicial system to legislate.

The Solution: Enter an Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and all State Constitutions. The Amendment shall be as follows: Congress or any State Legislature shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of enacting necessary and proper legislation through the judicial system. The people reserve the right to remove from office members of Congress or any State Legislature through the judicial system.

The Problem : Congress and all State Legislatures do not have a Clean Hands Policy. Apart from the judicial system being invaded by political and special interest pressures, the Congress and any State legislature have been even more easily invaded by political and special interest pressures. The most that members of Congress did for Donald S. Drusky is to provide reports on my behalf from the National Labor Relations Board. Some of the reports are on exhibit. None of all the reports were infallibly interpreted by the Courts, but were skipped over by the Courts as if they did not exist. However, they are real. Unfair labor practices committed by the former U. S. Steel Corporation (now USX Corp.) and the United Steelworkers of America are the object of the reports by the National Labor Relations Board. Once the company and union "secured" an obstruction of justice at the judicial Branch of Government, they invaded the Legislative Branch of Government to hinder a redress and hinder the establishment of a "Special Court" to properly process civil and criminal complaints against the company and union. They have friends in Congress and can get to almost anybody. Juries in civil and criminal cases can't be tampered with, and neither can Congress or any State legislature. In essence, Congress is a fury for redress. Once some members of Congress are tampered by the USX Corp. and United Steelworkers, they have tampered with the fury affecting a redress of grievance. A clear example of the situation in Congress and all State Legislatures is by using another extreme to perfectly describe the circumstances. Synonymously, it would be like the Holy Father, Pope John Paul II, inviting the Devil to be the "Guest of Honor" at the Vatican and have "Tea and Cookies" with the Pope. The Pope and Devil are rivals, and it is not the Devil's right to demand of the Pope exactly which Canon Law of the Church should be repealed or abolished, and what type of new Canon Law for the Church to enact. Thereafter, insist upon the Pope to not represent Donald S. Drusky. The lawmakers in Congress and any State legislature are to be rivals of felons. Corrupt politicians seek favors in Congress and any State legislature to the detriment of the innocent and powerless. Of course, the Pope would avoid the Devil. But, it is not a matter, of course, for Congress or any State legislature to avoid the corrupt. Most importantly, there were times my case came up in Congress. The USX Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America had direct knowledge regarding Congress and my grievances. Each time my case came up in Congress, it was set aside without my knowledge of it. I gained knowledge of it on the streets. Moreover, on December 22, 1985, while crossing a street in East McKeesport, Pennsylvania, I was hit by a car and by ambulance was brought to Mc Keeps Hospital. I had a broken leg and a broken nose besides cuts and bruises. USX Corp. and United Steelworkers gained knowledge of my unfortunate accident, and used this opportunity to secretly and corruptly intervene into all phases of the car accident case to suit their satisfaction. Meanwhile, the car accident case provided the USX Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America with the opportunity to prey upon members of Congress. They made their way around Congress to prevent any "due legislative effort" by Congress to redress Donald S. Drusky's grievances. The accident stopped the constant rhythm of my picketing, and stopped the work to draft three new law suits. The accident ruined over 19 years of picketing for redress, and I lost my train of thought to properly draft the three law suits. From August 8, 1966 (date of illegal discharge from employment by the U.S. Steel Corporation while picketing the United Steelworkers of America for \$2500 that the union owed me, which I will donate to Children's Hospital) till December 1985, I maintained steady picketing in Pittsburgh. It did seem soon that I may gain a redress through legislation by the 20 year point of discharge, or 20 year period of picketing, or by date of August 8, 1986. Originally, I had it planned to start work to draft the three court petitions at about 8 o'clock in the evening of Dec. 27, 1985. The documents were to be submitted simultaneously to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and the United States Supreme Court. I was hit by a car at 5:30 in the late afternoon of December 22, 1985.

I hoped to mail the three petitions by February 1, 1986. The car accident ruined the triple court petition and immediately stopped my picketing to expose Congress towards redress. I was keenly aware that I had to improve upon the original valid petitions for the three courts to process, or I may spend another 20 years of picketing in Pittsburgh for a legislative redress by Congress. It was best then to submit each petition as it was completed. Eventually, a petition dated June 28, 1986 was submitted to the U.S. Supreme Court. A petition dated March 31, 1987 was received by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. A petition dated August 14, 1987 was submitted to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. I am under a medical disability and progress is slow. Copies of the reduced in size August 14, 1987 petition on exhibit were served upon all 100 U.S. Senators and almost all 435 U.S. Representatives to no avail, and it became the subject and object of this petition in the 88 U.S. District Courts of the Fifty States. This further demonstrates the need for a Committee for the Redress of Grievances, and a Committee for Judicial Oversight, and the right of the people to compact in the courts to legislate over an incompetent Congress, and a "Clean Hands Policy."

The Solution: Enter an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and all State Constitutions adopting a "Clean Hands Policy." The Amendment shall be as follows: Congress and all State Legislatures shall adopt a "Clean Hands Policy." They shall not entertain the unlawfulness of the guilty against the right of the innocent. "Favoritism" and "Partiality," the tendency to show special kindness to some while neglecting others who have equal claims, are abolished in Congress and all the State Legislatures. Known felons are barred from the premises of Congress or any State legislature, either in person, by phone or by mail. Convicts in prison may write or call by phone their representatives in Congress or their Legislature, if they need to do so over problems within the prison, or for entrapment, false imprisonment, or being framed, or wrongfully convicted.

The Conclusion: These proposed Amendments shall guarantee the common defense of the legally disabled and disenfranchised, that are victims of great injustice under extremely severe burden. Therefore, the sovereign people of the United States of America, in Order to form a more perfect Union, strengthen the Country, improve the Administration of Justice, insure a Redress of Grievances and promote the general Welfare must ordain and establish these Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and all State Constitutions.

The Problem: On Exhibit 'BB' attached to this petition is a reduced in size copy of a valid unfair labor practice charge against the United States Senate and House of Representatives dated March 3, 1972. Viewed on Exhibit 'B' is a copy of a three page report dated May 29, 1969 from former U.S. Senator Harold B. Hughes. Near the bottom of page 3, regarding Charge 6-C8-1669-8, it points out that former Union president David McDonald had caused 25,000 workers to be illegally discharged during his term of office. Legislation pertaining to the charge against Congress would balance the National Labor Relations Act, which would reduce unrest and industrial strife. Congress carelessly failed to enact necessary and proper labor legislation for America and its work force. The work force is the number one asset of America.

The Solution: Balance the National Labor Relations Act as outlined in the charge of March 3, 1972.

The Problem: The National Labor Relations Act is remedial not criminal.

The Solution: Incorporate into the National Labor Relations Act a provision to make it criminal for an employer, or for a union to cause an employer to illegally discharge a person from employment. All parties participating in the illegal discharge shall face a 5 year prison penalty. The legislation should be derived from Pennsylvania Penal Code 18 P.S. § 4669 - Coercion of employees, which carried a one year prison penalty, but was repealed absolutely with other acts on December 6, 1972. It was replaced with a new law effective June 6, 1973 - 18 P.A. C.S.A. § 2906 - Criminal coercion - with the penalty increased from 1 to 5 years. The corrective legislation to make the National Labor Relations Act criminal should be patterned after the combined 18 §§ 4669 & 2906. Coercing an official of the National Labor Relations Board to withhold action over an illegal discharge must also carry a 5 year prison penalty. A new U.S. Criminal Coercion Law similar to 18 P.L.C.S.A. § 2906 must be enacted to protect all departments, any U.S. Attorney, or U.S. Attorney General and the Courts from criminal coercion by powerful political establishments. The people must disestablish and permanently dismantle the United Steelworkers of America for disenfranchising and breaking the 25,000 workers illegally discharged. The AFL-CIO compounded the discharges and must also be dismantled. Permanently occupy and quarantine the U.S.A. Corp. from everyday politics.

Section Seven - The Case of Donald S. Drusky, Plaintiff, v. God, Defendant.

The Legal Setting: This is a claim for a divine redress and special favors arising under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, all as more fully set forth in the Factual Setting. The 88 U.S. District Courts have jurisdiction by reason of U.S.C.A. 28, Section 1331. The complaint regarding Defendant God centers on a broken Oath to God under Article VI of the Constitution to support the Constitution. The executive, legislative and judicial officers of both the United States and the 50 States of America wilfully broke their Oath to God to support the Constitution. One cannot support the Constitution when one does not redress grievances under Amendment One of the Constitution. Article VI is invoked and reads in pertinent part as follows: "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States." The legal setting includes the Obrided Text of the Ten Commandments in Exodus 20:1-17 (R.S.V.), at ix. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor (vs. 16), and the Obrided Text of the Ten Commandments in Deuteronomy 5:6-21 (R.S.V.), at VIII. Neither shall you bear false witness against your neighbor (vs. 20).

The Factual Setting: The Oath of Office (violated by all officers cited within the petition on exhibit dated August 14, 1987) was compounded by all government officials under solemn declaration that were served process in that case. The first six sections of this petition before the 88 U.S. District Courts provide the legal and factual background in support of the valid claim against Defendant God. A copy of the reduced in size August 14, 1987 petition and exhibits were sent to Pope John Paul II to keep the Holy Father informed of my problems with the U.S. Government. According to Catholic Doctrine, the Church is not a subordinate of the United States Government, but is a coordinate of the U.S. Government. The Catholic Church is guaranteed and enjoying "freedom of religion" under Amendment One. Therefore, the Catholic Church must guarantee and secure a redress of grievances under Amendment One. The Catholic Church did not honor their responsibility and failed to secure a redress of Donald S. Drusky's grievances and all others similarly situated. Donald S. Drusky is a victim of the crime of perfidy, which is also a crime against the Church. The Catholic Church discontinued the Canon of Perfury since it became common law. Perfury is condemned by all forms of government. The Catholic Church as a coordinate of the U.S. Government, and as a member of the association of rights under Amendment One, hypocritically and arbitrarily, made no effort to rectify the crime of perfury or secure the redress of grievances. This has ruined the life of Donald S. Drusky.

Claim for Divine Redress and Special Favors: Plaintiff Donald S. Drusky respectfully asks defendant God to grant a Divine Redress and Special Favors. I firmly believe, I am worthy of a Divine Redress and Special Favors I ask of Thee at this time. Therefore, Plaintiff prays that Princess Diana and the other two victims of the car accident in France be returned to life or resurrected. I am asking Thee for resurrection or restore to life Amelia Earhart, Nicole Brown and Ronald Goldman, JonBenet Ramsey, Anne Frank (died at a Nazi extermination camp at Belaen in 1945 at age 15) and her mother and father, Karla Rose Tucker executed by law in Texas on February 3, 1998, and Emperor Nicholas II, Empress Alexandra, their five children and four servants that were executed in Russia on July 17, 1918. The return to life entrance shall be at Market Square, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. I am also asking Thee to cure Pope John Paul's Parkinson's Disease and restore the Holy Father to good health. Included for resurrection are all the members of Anne Frank's family and friends (8) that lived in mortal fear of being discovered, and were betrayed and arrested, while hiding in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Application for Appointment of Counsel: Petitioner Donald S. Drusky and the Sovereign People of America are applying to each of the 88 U.S. District Courts for "Appointment of Counsel" to represent this case before the 88 U.S. District Courts.

Motion for Leave to Proceed on Public Funds: Public funds belong to the Sovereign People and the people move that this money must be made available for use to pay court fees and costs, counsel.

Motion for Leave to Proceed in forma Pauperis: Petitioner Donald S. Drusky moves for leave to proceed in forma pauperis under U.S.C.A. 28 § 1915, and in support thereof attaches the affidavit by Donald S. Drusky. On the reverse side of affidavit is a copy of a letter dated Aug. 24, 1987 from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia over petition exhibited.

Respectfully submitted,
Donald S. Drusky, Petitioner Pro Se

In the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia

Donald S. Drusky, Plaintiff,

Officer of the President of the
United States of America,
and the United States of America,
and President Ronald Reagan,
and God, Defendants.

Civil Action No.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the above said Court:

Motion for Leave to Proceed in forma Pauperis

Plaintiff Donald S. Drusky moves for leave to proceed in forma pauperis under Rule 285 of the following

rechts:
 I have been unemployed and arrested since August 8, 1986 discharge by U.S. State Attache's Office (Exhibit 1; is a copy of the August 8, 1986 "Emergency Appeals Council" of the Social Security Administration, which shows I was discharged at August 8, 1986. I have been unemployed since September 1986. I currently receive \$341 per month in Social Security Disability Benefits and \$10 per month in food stamps. I have \$77 in the Union National Bank. The balance is in my 15.85 hours to President Reagan, Vice President Bush, and 82 members, 333 members of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Governor of the 50 states, the United States of America, ABC News, CBS News, NBC News, United Press, Associated Press, The National Lampoon, and others reads as follows: "I am again applying for public funds to pursue redress of grievances. The request was ignored. Attached hereto Exhibit 2 is a copy of the 15.85 petition with a front to back attached exhibit. I can only provide the last with copies of the 2 exhibits in support of motion to proceed in forma pauperis. I have no savings bank and do not own an automobile, house or other valuable property but only an ordinary household furnishings and clothing. Because of my poverty, I am unable to pay court fees and costs.

Therefore, Donald S. Drusky moves for leave to proceed in forma pauperis be granted.

Civil Complaint Against the Office of the President of the United States of America, and the United States of America for Violation of Amendment Four, and for Failure to Redress Grievances in Violation of Amendment One of the Constitution of the United States of America

I, Donald S. Drusky, respectfully submit the following:

The United States of America through its elected officers obligated to redress grievances and should not arrest innocent citizens without regard to monetary resources. At least 3 or more occasions, I picked President Reagan at the White House or Washington D.C. On May 3, 1987, I picked the President over my employment problems. On June 27, 1987, I selected the Transportation Secretary, Mr. Edward H. Carlson, to the White House. On July 1, 1987, I was on my knees at the White House front gate holding a placard with a placard from the front door that read as follows: "Dear Mr. President, I need help. It is an emergency. Please believe me. Please give me a chance. Please have money. Please let me sleep. Please have mercy. Please..." Only truly yours, Donald S. Drusky. A card board picture of Uncle Sam and the American Flag were also mounted on the placard. On the occasion, everything was taken off an entrance to the White House. I was falsely arrested and falsely imprisoned in violation of Amendment 8 of the Constitution, which resulted in no redress of grievances and a violation by the Office of the President of my right of habeas under Amendment One of the Constitution. Attached as Exhibit 3 is a copy of a sheet that never turned up before anyone I used at White House at date I picked the White House. The sheet was presented with a copy of the current version on the attached Exhibit 3 is a copy of page 4 from an eight page statement that was included with the three page report (exhibit one) marked as Exhibit 88 dated March 17, 1987, which Senator Edward Kennedy received on my behalf from the National Labor Relations Board. On the bottom paragraph of page 4, it erroneously shows I was arrested on May 3, 1987 with placard over employment. Actually, I was arrested only once at the White House and it was on July 13, not May 3. His false arrest and imprisonment compounded the disability of Donald S. Drusky, who is suffering discriminating injustice.

The reason for my appearance at the White House was to press the President to assist in redressing my grievances since he previously failed to take action. The reason for the arrest was to not reduce a contentious grievance. On my previous visit to the United States Office Headquarters in Pittsburgh, my arrest was a big farce. When they were laughing about it, I say well, the next day I was transferred from the Federal Job to Pittsburgh. The court room, the prosecuting attorney told me that I am free to go because there was too much publicity behind my action. At the precipice, no charge was filed by the prosecuting attorney. The prosecution by the prosecutorial attorney and no charge filed by a prosecutorial attorney to a grand jury of false arrests and false imprisonment brought on by the President and Government of the United States of America to not redressing grievances. (My is held to file arrest made by another if he desired, advised, counseled, encouraged, or induced arrest - Attachment Exhibit 3, pp. 234) The Court held under color of authority arrested me at the White House front gate. At the District jail, my detention was unlawfully held arbitrarily. It was an arbitrary, callous and malicious arrest and detention in violation of Amendment 8. One person who causes an unlawful arrest and detention, and all persons participating in an unlawful arrest and detention are liable.

The people of America and the original peoples of America are totally unaware that they are not going to beat the White House with cardboard placards. The Government of the United States of America, first causes aggravated grievances by not addressing performances, and then compound the problem by callously letting them through a lot of trials, no arrest in their pursuit of redress and justice. The Office of the President at the White House has been picketing off placards for redress like they were at White House, nothing. I was forced to the difficult a removal (that I say above I would be compelled with at the White House. To not only arrest and lock the White House with gates with placards, but give up a 7 feet tall wooden cross made from 2 x 4 lumber. Freedoms and ones entitled to the relief and blessing of redress and justice, indeed, I faced on high arrest and unnecessary degradation and humiliation with false arrest and detention in jail. A large crowd gathered at the White House several and across the street. It took time for the police to make the arrest. The overall experience amounted to a long, brutal nightmare. The White House had no demand for my grievances and the 7 feet tall wooden cross did not fit the height of the White House wall. The winter snow came one company that the White House worked to build. The major was cruelty, as imposed by the main media. The crowd at my side at the White House, some as a result of the Presidential election of the day as office as President of the United States. The people did not seek the President of any member of Congress to disregard grievances sufficient to redress under Amendment One of the Constitution. He did. The President is bound to the Constitution and has other obligations to redress grievances and has failed to do so. My arrest should never have been made in the first place and my grievance against the National Labor Relations Board should have been immediately redressed. He fails arrest and failure to redress grievances severely defamed and ruined the life of Donald S. Drusky.

Civil Complaint Against President Ronald Reagan and the United States of America for Violation of Amendment One of the Constitution and Action to Compel President Ronald Reagan to Perform a Duty Under Article I, Clause 1

The United States of America, through its elected officers must respond to grievances under Amendment One of the Constitution and acknowledge the right to self-government and autonomy to redress grievances. Attached as Exhibit 4 is a copy of a memorandum February 22, 1983 to the Governor of the 50 States, the 50 Senator, the 50 Representatives, President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, and to Rep. John Paul H. Gutfreund, Vice Chairman of the 20th Century Fox Film Corporation, dated February 22, 1983 to President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, the 100th Congress, Rep. John Paul H. Gutfreund. The letter specifies a copy of a letter from former California Governor Ronald Reagan's Assistant Cabinet Secretary, Kenneth J. Hall, over my problem with the National Labor Relations Board. The last paragraph of the letter reads as follows: "The Governor regards that he cannot be of assistance to you in this particular matter. Congress are aware. The major is under the jurisdiction of the federal government, and state officials have no authority in connection with it. So the date on the letter is 1/16/84. The date past out but my case with the National Labor Relations Board is under the jurisdiction of the federal government and means that many years later President Ronald Reagan has failed to perform his duty of granting a review of my grievances against the National Labor Relations Board. Both on January 22, 1983 and November 9, 1987, actions make it very clear that all the Federal court and management of Ronald S. Drusky was entitled to receive. President Reagan and all the government received both petitions failed to do the duty and provide a redress of my grievances under Amendment One of the Constitution. The complaint is that President Ronald Reagan arbitrarily failed to grant awards or work with Congress to obtain a constitutional redress of my grievances against the National Labor Relations Board and all the judicial courts, which would not judge my grievances. He legislature required to remedy my problems has been and been hindered. Donald S. Drusky has exhausted all available means of relief. Congress is the date on the letter is 1/16/84. Failed to compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty. The section over the National Labor Relations Board is original jurisdiction of any action on the nature of mandamus to compel an officer or employee of the United States or agency thereof to perform a duty over to Donald S. Drusky. Title 28 § 1334 is provided by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals of Columbia with the issue to increase the complaint against President Ronald Reagan, Vice President Bush and all members of Congress and Donald S. Drusky by performance of a legal obligation as clearly described as to be free from doubt. The petitions of Exhibit 2 and Exhibit 3 makes it quite clear that President Reagan (both under attack Congress) was Donald S. Drusky's legislative redress of monetary grievances.

Plaintiff Donald S. Drusky is entitled to a redress of grievances under Amendment One of the U.S. Constitution. The right of the people to petition for redress of grievances is "among the most precious of liberty's safeguards." Article I, §, Clause 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution gives Congress authority to make the "necessary and proper" legislation to create a remedy to redress my grievances and to establish a special court (well insulated from politics and with Congressional oversight) to properly process civil and criminal complaints against the U.S. Government and the United States of America. This petition formally informs the Court and Defendants President Reagan and proposed Defendants Vice President Bush and all members of Congress of investigations to provide a redress.

The people of America have the right to be participants in a government other than just paying taxes and actually acting contrary the fourth tenth redress grievances. The people of America have the right to full participation in the process of government. Plaintiff Abraham Lincoln's November 17, 1863 Address at Gettysburg ended with the following quotation: "That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; that government of the people, by the people, shall not perish from the earth." But for now, (no) one (no) one did not have time to perfect the government of America. The Defendants in this case would also be doing Abraham Lincoln's great favor by forming a more perfect government for America that would meet God's satisfaction. It will be no real government of the people by the people, until a special United States Committee to the Redress of Grievances is established through a special act of establishing a department. The Defendants in this case would also be doing an act of redressing for an election of two people of our own choice of Grievances and one from the area of the Plaintiff to come on the United States Committee to the Redress of Grievances. One member would serve as President of the United States Committee to the Redress of Grievances. The committee would be fully and permanently insulated from political interference and control by public officials and settled with less than political power all over America. The committee shall have a perfect and strong code of ethics, and shall have the responsibility and power to initiate legal or moral proceedings against those who have wrongfully acquired corrupt political favors from any branch of government, including the President, Vice President, members of Congress, or any department, agency or court. Among the proposed Plaintiff, Reagan and proposed Defendants Vice President Bush and Congress retain their power by arbitrarily not redressing grievances in violation of the Constitution, mandamus must be maintained firmly against all the Defendants.

Therefore, the motion to bar the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives and Vice President George Bush as Defendants must be granted.

Civil Complaint Against Ronald Reagan, George Bush and All Individuals of Congress (Except the 70 Members of the 100th Congress) for Violation of Amendment One of the Constitution of the United States of America

...on to form the American Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company, United Broadcasts International, and United Artists.

and Unlawful Interference with the Right to Redress of Grievances Under Amendment One of the Constitution

and we are on the side of Justice, and, like it or not we are on the press. They all stand by the press, and are undermining Donald J. Trump's plan by attempting to influence Congress and try to reduce it by Congress. The legal citation - United States Attorneys v. Illinois Attorney General - is now in Exhibit 5, provided because Amendment One contains an exception of rights not to be abridged, "by appropriate legislation." The press subsidized Donald J. Trump to proclaim abuses by the State of Pittsburgh, rather than bringing the facts of Commerce as it pertains to them and respond to the truth, which they suppressed. The people form, specifically assembling to "gauge" on Congress to address grievances, shall be freely and without any endeavor. Turning the case to the people of America for their opinion and consideration. SEC Rule, CBS News, NBC News, Associated Press and United Press maliciously denied Donald J. Trump four and fourty access to the people of America. From November 21, 2016 until now (as noted on Exhibit 5) NBC News, CBS News, NBC News, Associated Press, United Press and others. The last sentence read as follows: "Somewhat NBC News, CBS News, NBC News, Associated Press and others to bring the details of the case to the people of America." The request was callously ignored and denied. The legal citation, now in Exhibit 5, is an exception of rights constructed to work with each other, and against each other. They now make maliciously worked against Donald (rather than fairly working with Donald) and successfully subjected Donald J. Trump to disgrace and great defamations and most injustices are avoidablement. 5.

and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oaths or Affirmations, to support the Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification for any Office or public Trust under the United States. Independent God is mentioned for the "Supreme and Omnipotent" God under Article VI, paragraph making an Oath of Independence under Article VI binds their Oaths of Office. They also invoke the "Providence of Omnipotence." The Address of Allegiance is as follows: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, Indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all." (Pub. Law 287, 74th Congress, approved December 28, 1943, as amended June 4, 1954). — Conrad A. Struyk was not brought to justice. Article VI and the Oath of Allegiance makes it perfectly clear that Independent God is the official God in the United States of America. The United States of America is a nation with a unique government that reflects upon Independent God who is dedicated to rectify all wrongs, to伸冤雪恨, to伸冤雪恨, and undo all the damage that has occurred the life of Conrad A. Struyk.

The National Labor Relations Board, in its decision and order, affirmed the decision of the Regional Labor Relations Board, that the Respondent had violated the National Labor Relations Act by failing to bargain in good faith with the Union, and by discharging employees in violation of the Act. The Board also found that the Respondent had violated the Act by failing to furnish the Union with copies of the documents and records concerning the grievance and arbitration case, Henry D. Smith, director of Region 6 of the National Labor Relations Board. Both the Regional and the International Labor Relations Board, in their respective decisions, recommended that the Respondent dismiss the motions of both employees to dismiss the complaint. However, the National Labor Relations Board declined to do so, and instead directed the Respondent to desist from its conduct as set forth in Exhibit #15. A motion to dismiss Exhibit #15 was filed by the Respondent, and was denied by the Board. A Government Memorandum dated March 31, 1970, attached a copy page two of the document, submitted by Donald A. Drusky against various parties. Page 2 of this letter, dated July 15, 1969 and July 12, 1970, charges him with submitting a complaint against the Telephone Rate Selectors Board, page 3 of the letter, charging that on September 15, 1969, charges were submitted against John Wright, Cardinal, Bishop of Pittsburgh. In general, the Catholic Church in the Pittsburgh area would not help me, but you working against me, and helping the corrupt U.S. Steel operation and United Steelworkers of America. The charges submitted against John Wright and all other charged parties were valid, and were subject to process by the Court. The charges were not acted upon and suppressed by Judge Heber's order of May 13, 1970 to dismiss the complaint. The Catholic Church in the Pittsburgh area committed an unfair labor practice, which is in violation of the National Labor Relations Act. Using the Len Command name for it, it would read as follows: "They shall not commit an unfair labor practice." John Wright and others of the Catholic Church in Pittsburgh did commit an unfair labor practice in opposition against Donald A. Drusky. The Catholic Church of Pittsburgh area, to be specific, St. Paul's Church, Pittsburgh, is alleged to rectify all wrongs and damage done to Donald A. Drusky by the church.

for a 3 page petition including exhibits dated June 13, 1975 to the members of the Pennsylvania Senate Judiciary Committee and to the National Association of State Catholic Conference, National Conference

Motion: Plaintiff, moves to bar the United States, Plaintiff Edward Meese as Defendant's under Rule 16(a), and Rule 20c of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Exhibit "B" and "C" provide several 3 pages which U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy and former U.S. Senator Ted Huges received respectively from my office. From the U.S. House, Senator Ted Huges, received a letter from the House Select Committee on Small Business, dated April 12, 1982. Said letter, entitled "Statement of the House Select Committee on Small Business on the Unjustified and Unlawful Activities of the Federal Trade Commission," was signed by Chairman John T. Connelly, Vice Chairman John G. Connelly, and United States members of the Select Committee on Small Business. The letter, dated April 12, 1982, is addressed to the Honorable George H. W. Bush, President of the United States, and Congress. Observed on 28 March 1982, in Chicago, Illinois, 3-3-77, between the United States Senate and House of Representatives, with all members of the 97th Congress. Both sides claimed no jurisdiction or jurisdiction, and the Congress voted, to the contrary, to be in session Exhibit "B" without the intended date, April 11, 1982, and June 3, 1982 by joint resolution of the House and Senate. Congress failed commercially by not enacting corrective legislation, resulting in an amendment of the antitrust laws, and by establishing an appeal court to remedy the F.T.C.'s administrative practices of protecting U.S. Steel and the Steelworkers who committed many unfair labor practices in commerce, and resulted, now for years, to violate the Del. Under L. C. 28-5, 1337. This District Court has ongoing jurisdiction over any civil actions proceeding pursuant under any Act of Congress regulating commerce. Meanwhile throughout the years, the U.S. Court of Appeals or U.S. Attorney General would not prosecute U.S. Steel and the United Steelworkers for violations of antitrust, administered justice being charged U.S. Steel, and many other companies of course by U.S. Steel, reported Edward Kennedy and Ted Huges. In Del. Order 18-12 at the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, U.S. Steel and the United Steelworkers conspired to commit unfair labor practices summary judgment against Plaintiff Edward Kennedy, and the KKK's motion to dismiss complaint was granted. The crime deserves attention and punishment. Plaintiff's claim at the board were upheld by U.S. Steel and the United Steelworkers by repeated refusals of Rule 29, section 162. Congress, in my effort to pursue redress and the basis of the stipulation that U.S. Steel, Plaintiff Edward Meese, U.S. Steel must do their duty and immediately, prosecute U.S. Steel (now U.S. Corp) and the United Steelworkers for their crimes. It is clear and毋庸置疑 of Senator Edward's Chamber, and my great desire to compel to satisfy in Philadelphia, before a 20 year prison sentence, and one of out of U.S. Steel and the United Steelworkers. Title 17, United States Code, sections 702, 703, and 704 provides the Right to Remedy. Unjustified, Select Committee on Small Business, has jurisdiction pursuant to Rule 16(a) and venue under L.C. 28-5, 1337, to compel both the F.T.C. to cease its illegal activities against U.S. Corp and United Steelworkers, and U.S. Attorney General Edward Meese to immediately initiate criminal proceedings against U.S. Corp and United Steelworkers. Therefore, the motion to bar Plaintiff Edward Meese as Defendant must be granted.

you submit the following:

— The company, now under independent management, has been suffering a prolonged decline in its business, and has dedicated

to provide a remedy of grievances for himself and all other citizens of America. Donald S. Knutson is innocent but the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or legislature of the 50 states and the President, his President and Congress would not provide a redress and callously permitted him to continue to abuse more than 20 years of his youth wrongs. After he became a citizen of the United States he was denied his Constitutional rights by the state of Minnesota. It will be upon the state of Minnesota in April to bring the case and the United States Government to justice. Juiced on the place of exhibit 1, was a 4 page copy of reduced size of the complaint to the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Minnesota, which was not accepted and processed by the Supreme Court. In the complaint to the Supreme Court, Donald S. Knutson filed a motion to join the National Action Religious Board as a defendant. Two major labor related charges were on view as possible in the complaint. The pertinent charge dated September 27, 1971 was selectively against the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Other members and Legislature of the Fifty States of the United States of America. Viewed on the attached Exhibit #5 are copies of two related sub-charges of the same charge. The pertinent charge dated November 13, 1971 is against Governor Johnson and Nelson, the Presidents of the AFL-CIO, and Congress. (A copy of the charge dated July 27, 1971 charges dated as Exhibit #5 for the Governor). He need not be dated November 13, 1971 and September 27, 1971 comprise wrongs by the elected public officials of the United States of America and the Fifty States of America. The Executive and legislative of the 50 states, and Executives and Congress of the United States violated the Constitution by not redressing grievances.

the government, Congress, & the President only. These officials are only those involving all the several courts, Federal Courts, all the State Bar Associations, and many the Executive officers and day-to-day America. In any event, the People's Bill of Rights is against the judicial officers of both the United States of America and the 50 States of America and many lawyers who are officers of the Courts. They violate the Constitution by not judiciously representing grievances or failed to pursue cases of grievances. One cannot possibly support the Constitution when one does not respect a government under the Constitution. The willful violations by the U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and of the District Court for the District of Columbia in the amount of a complete negation of Article VI of the Constitution by the U.S. Senators and U.S. Representatives, and the members of the 50 State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of both the United States and the 50 States of America. The complaint regarding the federal God centers over India God to God under Article VI of the Constitution to support the Constitution.

and the Constitution of America, and also requires under Amendment One (in association with the Compromised One right) to pursue the redress of grievances Exhibits #1, #2, #3 and #4 make it known that no law firm in America would handle criminal and no Court in America would appoint legal counsel for Donald J. Trump. Attacked as Exhibit #3 was accepted by the Catholique for lawyers Exhibit #3 and previously mentioned Exhibit #2 are for the Loyalty only. Under the Catholique, the jurors must support the Constitution of the United States. The last sentence of the Catholique reads as follows: "I will never repeat, from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defences or of oppressed, or of any man, in cause for more or less". As I left the Court, the Dale was broken because Donald J. Trump was not blessed with honest legal counsel. It is our Governor as God and the Catholique as Treasury. For this reason, type out #1 and type out #2 and the Catholique and the Catholic Church were obligated to secure honest legal counsel for Donald J. Trump but failed to do so.

77. sonrice who sounded like a angel I hearke on Church service over the radio on Sunday; came on
the radio and spoke of lacracy as he brought up the sandwich board man (Theodore S. Crosby) bickering on
Balkings with the heretic claims. Just afterwards, back board of Pittsburg came on
to talk but did not mention him. However, Theodore S. Crosby got a burly and the despotic
and raged滔舌 and was in violation of the 5th Commandment of Defendint God, and in violation
of God and Man's law. Defendant is the sovereign ruler of the universe and God no creature
can go against the ruler and subjects of His Church and Nation or they extremely serious wrongs,
which ruined the life of Theodore S. Crosby. As a consequence, Defendant the Lord has accordingly
and He is before this Court to provide a sovereign remedy and a divine redress. Defendant God
does not abide by law and order. Rule 55 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that if you
do not make your appearance in the Court, you can be default and must miss the favor of God
on the claim of relief. I firmly believe, I am worthy of the favors cast of Thee at this time.
Therefore, Plaintiff prays: That 2 years of pecuniary just and health be granted to Theodore S. Crosby. The
plaintiff further prays that the Court award him the sum of \$1000.00 per month for his support and
care, and that the Court award him the sum of \$1000.00 per month for his medical expenses.

new house. Please return 1/2 of my original "Hope The Pigeon" adding a halo around the base head. There are no longer any birds that could have been naturally born or grown, and this is your problem to natural rearing. Considered young and favor. I am calling them for the return from Legion or the resurrection of Christo. Mc Culloch, Empress scalars, Michael Smith, Ellison O'Rourke, Donald McClay, and his wife and Gregory for the send back Lincolnshire your Ambassador from Heaven to help make a better Confidence and world. Grant Donalds & I formerly the guitar playing skills of continuous existence. Permit even for cancer to be soon found. Passenger pigeons are extinct. Total lack for the rearing of 12 male and 12 female passenger pigeons. Let me arm cut off 15 year old by legal singulation. Replace the 2 stone halo containing the Ten Commandments regularly shown by Moses.

Joint Resolution regarding the Expansion of the President's Powers, Vice-President Bush, U.S. Senate and U.S. House Representative, to be used as a vehicle for the reorganization of the Department of Commerce and the Citizens of America. Expansion of our democracy through the election of common sense (not notorious politicians and their cronies).



NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Washington, D.C. 20570

May 29, 1969

Re: Steelworkers, et al.
(Edgar Thomson Works, United
States Steel Corporation)
Case No. 6-CA-1669-8

Honorable Harold E. Hughes
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hughes:

As Board Chairman Frank McCulloch advised you by letter of April 17, he has referred to me your inquiry concerning correspondence you received from Mr. Donald S. Drusky of Braddock, Pennsylvania.

Drusky's dispute with the Steelworkers, giving rise to the numerous unfair labor practice charges which he has filed with the National Labor Relations Board, relates back to his employment with United States Steel's Edgar Thomson Works plant in 1961. While on layoff status during that year he attempted to obtain a job at another Company plant located in Clairton, Pennsylvania. His rejection because of a physical defect led to his unsuccessful effort to have Steelworkers, Local 1219, and then the Clairton Local, 1557, process a grievance concerning the Company's action. In protest of the failure of these Locals to act in his behalf Drusky began picketing the Steelworkers' International headquarters in Pittsburgh on his days off. He offered to donate to the Children's Hospital \$2500 which he claimed was due him in lost wages if the Steelworkers would admit its financial responsibility to its members. In July 1966 he began full-time picketing of the offices of the Company and Union and, after several warnings, was suspended on August 1, 1966, for having been away from work for 10-day periods. Following his suspension, Local 1219 urged him to return to work in order to improve his chances of filing a successful grievance. Drusky refused to return, and his suspension was converted to a discharge on August 8. Thereafter, Drusky rejected Local 1219's offer to file and process a grievance concerning his suspension and discharge, contending that his grievance was with the Union, and he continued his picketing of both the Company and the Union.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

REGION 6

1536 Federal Building, 1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

Telephone 444-2977
June 3, 1969

Mr. Donald S. Drusky
600 Talbot Avenue
Braddock, Pennsylvania 15104

Dear Mr. Drusky:

Between January 23, 1967 and April 7, 1969 you have filed 116 unfair labor practice charges with this office. As you know, each of these charges has been repeatedly dismissed by us and my decision in each has been sustained upon appeal to the General Counsel in Washington. Nevertheless, you have continued to file unfounded charges which essentially reiterate the same subject matter and which are either barred by the statute of limitations in Section 10(b) of the Labor Management Relations Act; or fail to state a cause of action; or name as respondents individuals who are neither employers, labor organizations, nor agents thereof; or which are patently lacking in factual merit.

Recently, on May 3, 1969 you filed an additional 19 unfair labor practice charges which, after careful consideration, were dismissed by us at the post, and in accordance with our procedures, you have been notified of your right to appeal my decision to the General Counsel. These 19 recent charges, together with the 116 charges dismissed above, make a total of 135 charges filed by you since January 23, 1967. The processing of these charges, including their receipt, acknowledgment, docketing, and filing has consumed a substantial amount of clerical manpower, time and effort. Furthermore, the investigation, review and consideration of these charges have resulted in the expenditure of an excessive amount of professional time, including my own, in determining the appropriate disposition of each charge. Finally, it should be pointed out that the professional and clerical time expended by the Board's Office of Appeals in Washington which has considered all of your appeals and has prepared lengthy and detailed reports when responding to numerous inquiries made on your behalf.

Mr. Donald S. Drusky 2. June 3, 1969

In view of the foregoing, including the expense to the Government and the interference with the orderly processing of its normal workload, it is my conclusion that your continued filing of baseless charges relating to the same subject matter previously determined to be without merit, constitutes an abuse of the Board's processes and an undue harassment of respondents who must be served with copies of your charges and may be required to respond to them. Accordingly, you are hereby advised that I will no longer docket or process an unfair labor practice charge filed by you unless the charge on its face is timely and presents at least a prima facie case and I am satisfied that the filing of such a charge does not constitute a further abuse of the processes of this Agency.

Very truly yours,

Henry Shore
Henry Shore
Regional Director

Certified Mail
Return Receipt Requested

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

REGION 6

1536 Federal Building, 1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

Telephone (412) 444-2977

April 1, 1971

Re: Case No. 6-CA-1669-8

On January 23, 1967, Drusky filed the first of his charges (Case Nos. 6-CA-3821 and 6-CA-1326), alleging that the Company had discriminatorily discharged him on August 8, 1966, in violation of the National Labor Relations Act, and that such discharge was in bad faith as measured by the Union. The Regional Director refused to issue a complaint, and Drusky appealed to this Office. After careful consideration I decided to sustain the Regional Director's determination, concluding that in view of all the circumstances, including the Union's forbearance in the face of Drusky's repeated picketing of its headquarters since 1965 and Local 1219's offer to represent him for the purpose of filing a grievance concerning his 1966 suspension and discharge, insufficient basis existed for a finding that the Union had caused his discharge. A further contention, that the Union failed to process a grievance on his behalf in 1965, was deemed barred by the limitation provision to Section 10(b) of the Act which precludes the issuance of a complaint based on conduct occurring more than six months prior to the filing of a charge. With respect to Drusky's claim that the Company had suspended and discharged him because of his union activity, considering the record in its entirety, including the Company's tolerance of his picketing on his days off and the absence of any independent evidence of violations of the Act on the Company's part, I concluded that the burden could not be met of establishing that Drusky's suspension and discharge were for any reason other than his unprotected absence from work over a 27-day period without permission and despite repeated warnings.

On August 14, 1967, following denial of his appeal in the above case, Drusky filed four charges (Case Nos. 6-CA-1421-1, 2, 3, 4), alleging that since his discharge on August 8, 1966, the Union had blacklisted him from further employment and that President Johnson, the State Bureau of Employment Security, and the State Department of Labor had discriminated against the Union in this respect. These charges were dismissed by the appeal therefrom denied. It was concluded that there was an absence of evidence that the Union had interfered with his efforts to obtain employment and that the charges against the other named parties were completely groundless.

On April 3, 1968, Drusky filed a charge (Case No. 6-CA-4207) alleging that the Company had discriminatorily denied his March 4, 1968, request for reemployment. Following investigation, this charge was dismissed for insufficient evidence, and such dismissal was sustained on appeal.

Re: Case No. 6-CA-1669-8

On October 1, 1968, Drusky filed a charge (Case No. 6-CA-1583) alleging that the Union had failed properly to represent him following his discharge in 1966 and that the Union had failed, after Drusky complained of such treatment, to establish and maintain an accurate record of his claim against it. This charge was also dismissed after investigation, and I denied the appeal on the grounds that the Union's failure or refusal to publish in its newspaper an account of Drusky's claim against it satisfactory to him could not be deemed to constitute a violation of any provision of the Act, and that the allegation that the Union two years earlier had failed properly to represent him was barred by the six-month limitations provision to Section 10(b).

Most recently Drusky filed 91 charges (Case Nos. 6-CA-1601-1-2, 6-CA-1603-1 to -49, 6-CA-4531-1 to -4, and 6-CA-1669-2 to -16) in ten separate sets between November 5, 1968, and April 7, 1969, alleging in substance that various local, District and International Union officials had improperly refused or failed to process his original grievances of 1963, that they themselves conspired among themselves and with individuals from several private and public organizations to violate the Act, and that the Company had failed to contract with his efforts to obtain redress from the Union either for its failure to process his grievance in 1963 or for causing his discharge in 1966 and preventing his reinstatement thereafter, and that they and other officials had failed to represent other members of the Union fairly and had caused many of them to be fired. The Regional Director dismissed all these charges, and I have denied the appeals on the grounds that the charges either alleged acts of action not within the purview of the Act, were barred by the aforesaid limitations provision, named as respondents individuals who were neither employers, labor organizations nor agents thereof within the meaning of the Act, or were patently lacking in factual merit. With regard to the charge in Case No. 6-CA-1669-8 specifically, apart from the absence of any evidence to support it, I am suspending investigation that former Union president David McDonald had caused 25,000 workers to be illegally discharged during his term of office, further proceedings were barred by Section 10(b) of the Act, since McDonald left office in 1965.

I trust this reply fully answers your inquiry. If I can be of further service in this matter, please let me know. The correspondence sent with your inquiry is returned.

Sincerely yours,
Arnold Ordman
Arnold Ordman
General Counsel

To President Jimmy Carter, Vice President Walter Mondale, Republican National Committee, Democratic National Committee, Pennsylvania Governor Richard Atwells, Pennsylvania Lieutenant Governor William R. Snodgrass III and Pope John Paul II and to ABC News, CBS News, NBC News, Associated Press and United Press.

The petitions seeking redress and a special "Holy Court" during the months of July, August, September and October to broaden Carter, Vice President Mondale, Governor Atwells, the Republican and Democratic National Committees and the Pope John Paul II have been ignored. The petitions contain many unverified documents, which outlined great criminal acts and corruption by U.S. Steel and the United Steelworkers and others. My petitions also outlined various placard signs used while picketing in Pittsburgh. I kept going picketing the United Steelworkers headquarters in Pittsburgh on August 10, 1965. On August 1, 1966, I was fired by U.S. Steel while I was picketing the headquarters of the United Steelworkers America for \$200. To the union over me which I will donate to Children's Hospital. During through the years of picketing, I have had 24 great many different placard signs that I used while picketing. Beginning on July 7, 1980. I picketed with the 4 placards listed below.

Placard #1- U.S. Steel and the Steelworkers conspired with the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, eleven U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals and 93 circuit courts of the United States to its territories in order to obtain justice and avert the union out of a multimillion dollar compensatory and punitive damage award and to prevent imprisonment for their crimes.

Placard #2- U.S. Steel and the Steelworkers failed to track me up while picketing the Conservative or Republican organizations of 1972 to get a snow job. In exchange, they would have provided the lucky Democrats & Republicans with money for their election campaign.

Placard #3- Carter, Mondale & Congress: We have a mandatory duty to redress that picketer grievances of America's People: We are still the best in this country and you must respect our wish to promptly redress his grievances.

Placard #4- Carter, Mondale & Congress: How long have the United Steelworkers been playing politics and fixing cases in America's Courts?

U.S. Supreme Court: About 40 years

Placard #4 was suffixed with a new sign on November 10, 1980. The new sign is now designated as Placard #5 cited below.

Placard #5- ABC News, CBS News, NBC News, Associated Press and United Press: Congress does not redress any grievances and we are not going to publicize grievances to put the heat on Congress to redress grievances.

As it now stands, U.S. Steel and United Steelworkers control and dictate only govern all federal and state courts, agencies and departments while the federal and state governments redress no grievances from the corporations and politics of U.S. Steel and the United Steelworkers. No matter is further compounded because Commerce's news media is not making the responsibility of good journalism.

The purpose of the news media, in the first place, was to inform the public of the misconduct of public officials. But, indeed, the news media is covering up for the government as the nonrepresentation of grievances is of the greatest magnitude of general misconduct by all public officials in America as a whole.

The publication of the *Washington Post* on July 7, 1971, and the Revolutionary War resulted over the fact that King George II in England would not redress the colony grievances. In the same, before King George II forced the American colonists to war, similarly my petition to all the *Newspapers* in Washington were also to no avail. However, my *Commitment* and right of the U.S. Constitution guarantees my right to petition the government for redress of grievances, which must be promptly and properly acted upon by Federal Officials in Washington, D.C. Miller prompt or proper action was taken by the Government in Washington. Instead of the government acting discriminatory, the government has been acting hypocritically. It should be obvious that U.S. Steel and United Steelworkers know that the government does not redress grievances so they arbitrarily do as they wish and fix everything selectively.

I am innocent and suffering a disability injustice and my horrible experiences would be an injustice to fair for Miller to take it to though, yet, the world's best government is leaving me hanging by a dog's leg have picketed in Pittsburgh for justice since the illegal discharge of August 8, 1966, by U.S. Steel.

My original case against the Steelworkers' union involved over the fact the union was not properly representing the grievances of the union members which I sought to correct by offering the 25,000 redress I was entitled to from my union to Children's Hospital. While seeking to have the grievances of the members of the Steelworkers union properly represented, it came to my attention that the other citizens of the United States of America are also not being properly represented and released. It has been quite obvious all along that my grievance being properly, released say a great bearing on the proper redress of the grievances of every citizen of the United States. In general, I want the union members grievance to be properly represented and released and I also want the government to properly represent and redress the grievances of any aggrieved citizen in America.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

DONALD S. DRUSKY,

Plaintiff,

THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ELEVEN U.S. CIRCUIT COURTS OF
APPEALS and EIGHTY-NINE U.S. DISTRICT
COURT, EMBRACING THE FIFTY STATES
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND THE
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION,
AND T. W. ABEL, JOSEPH MOLONY and
WALTER BAUKE OF THE UNITED STEEL-
WORKERS OF AMERICA, and THE NATIONAL
LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,

v.

CIVIL ACTION
No. 71 249

Defendants.

OPINION

Plaintiff has submitted to the Court in forma
pauperis a Complaint charging defendants with conspiracy to
deprive him of rights under the Constitution and Laws of the
United States. Invoked are the Civil Rights Statutes,
42 U.S.C.A. §§1981, 1983, 1985(2) and 1985(3). It is alleged
that plaintiff was fired by defendant United States Steel
Corporation for picketing in protest of the failure of the
United Steelworkers of America to pay a sum of twenty-five
hundred dollars to plaintiff, that the defendant National
Labor Relations Board has erroneously refused to docket
plaintiff's charge arising out of these circumstances, and
that the various Judges of the Federal Courts have erroneously
denied plaintiff's subsequent petitions concerning the same

factual allegations. The basic factual allegations are not
unknown to this Court, for plaintiff has previously and un-
successfully sought relief at Civil Actions 68-124 and 70-160,
based upon substantially similar allegations. The instant
Complaint designates, in essence, the same defendants previ-
ously sued with the exception that plaintiff has now added
as defendants virtually the entire Federal Judiciary.

For a multitude of reasons, the Complaint falls
far short of what is necessary to state a cause of action
under the Civil Rights Acts. To sustain a cause of action
under the Civil Rights Acts, it must be alleged that the
asserted wrongs were committed under color of State Law.
Collins v. Hardeman, 341 U.S. 651, 658 (1951); Huey v. Barloga,
277 F. Supp. 864, 869 (N.D. Ill. 1967). Nowhere in the
instant Complaint are there to be found factual allegations
indicating that any of the named defendants were acting under
color of State Law.

The allegation of conspiracy also is insufficient
to sustain a cause of action under 42 U.S.C.A. §1985. It is
not enough to use the bare word "conspiracy" without setting
forth supporting facts which tend to show an unlawful agree-
ment. O'Hara v. Mattis, 255 F. Supp. 540, 542 (W. D. Mich.
1966). No supporting facts have been set forth in the instant
Complaint to support the bare allegation of conspiracy among
the named defendants. On its face, the conspiracy alleged
is incredulous.

While the foregoing deficiencies in the Complaint
are believed to be sufficient to warrant dismissal of the
Complaint as to all defendants, additional deficiencies with

respect to the causes of action asserted against the particu-
lar defendants provide further grounds for dismissal as to
these defendants.

Although the common law doctrine of official immu-
nity enjoyed by members of the judiciary has not been
abrogated by these Statutes, Bauers v. Heisel, 361 F.2d 581,
586-87 (3d Cir. 1966); Lockhart v. Hoennstein, 411 F.2d 455,
459-60 (3d Cir. 1969). Under the doctrine, a member of the
judiciary is afforded immunity from liability under the Civil
Rights Statutes for all acts which are not clearly outside
his jurisdiction. Bauers v. Heisel, supra, p. 590. The
instant Complaint fails to allege actions of defendant-members
of the judiciary which were clearly outside their jurisdic-
tion. In fact, the allegations of the Complaint suggest to
the contrary. Accordingly, the doctrine of judicial immunity
would bar relief against defendant-members of the judiciary.

Dismissal of the cause of action against the
National Labor Relations Board is warranted apart from the
failure of the Complaint to allege a sufficient conspiracy or
action under color of State Law. It is doubtful that the
National Labor Relations Board could be regarded as a "person"
within the meaning of the Civil Rights Statutes. See Monroe
v. Pape, 365 U.S. 167 (1961) and Olson v. California Adult
Authority, 423 F.2d 1326 (9th Cir. 1970). Moreover, the
civil remedies provided by the Civil Rights Statutes are not
means of obtaining redress from alleged errors of the National
Labor Relations Board. See Schattke v. International Alliance,

In the Eighty-Eight U.S. District Courts of the Fifty States of the United States of America

Donald S. Drusky, Petitioner.
The People of the Fifty States
of the United States of America,
Plaintiffs,

v.

The 100th U.S. Congress thru 105th
Congress and the Governor, Lt.
Governor and Legislature of the
Fifty States,
Defendants.

With six additional sections
incorporated herein by reference.

Affidavit in Forma Pauperis

I, Donald S. Drusky, depose and say that I am the Petitioner in the above-entitled proceeding; that I am unable to pay the costs of said proceeding or to give security therefor; that I believe I am entitled to redress; and that the nature of my petition is briefly stated as follows: There are seven sections to the petition that seek in sequence; 1. the removal of various elected public officials from office; 2. criminal complaint against the USX Corporation and the United Steelworkers of America; 3. criminal complaint against various public officials; 4. mandamus against various U.S. Attorneys; 5. mandamus against the Federal Communications Commission; 6. ask the Sovereign People of America to amend the U.S. Constitution and all the Constitutions covering the 50 States; 7. Donald S. Drusky seeks a divine redress from Defendant God.

In further support of this affidavit in forma pauperis, I have payments past due at the following:

1. Chase Manhattan Bank Visa Account Number: 4226 6100 0117 3620. By letter dated 1-26-99, Chase temporarily suspended credit privileges.
2. Sears Card Account Number: 0174049 189627. Between Billing Date of Oct. 19, 1998 thru Billing Date of Nov. 1998, as a penalty, the available credit was reduced from \$1074 to \$155. It is now \$41.
3. Chevy Chase Bank Visa Account Number: 4246 1710 1220 2862. By letter dated January 13, 1999, charging privileges have been temporarily suspended.
4. The Associates Loan Account Number: 01376800 - 0514890. Pressing real hard for at least a \$67 payment by phone, which I could not pay as I needed the money to finance cost of petitions for 88 U.S. District Courts.
5. First USA Bank (Bank One) BP Visa Account Number: 4266 5036 0838 8975. Charge privileges have been revoked by letter dated January 13, 1999, and by monthly statement.
6. The Associates Limited Edition Visa Account Number: 4261 2007 1153 8618.
7. National City Bank of PA Visa Account Number: 4316 4075 1300 5999. Returned cut credit card as requested by monthly statement with closing date of 1-20-99.
8. Discover Financial Services Card Account Number: 6011 0021 6952 8478. Upon their letter dated January 23, 1999, it became necessary for me to return my discover card. By letter dated Jan. 29, 1999, Discover sought the immediate payment of the full balance of \$5,569.94.

In further support of this affidavit in forma pauperis, I have been unemployed and disabled since the August 8, 1966 discharge by U.S. Steel (now the USX Corp.). I presently receive \$777 Social Security Benefit by direct deposit at Dollar Bank of Pittsburgh. I do not own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, automobiles or other valuable property. I have ordinary household furnishings and clothing, which also include television sets, VCR, stereo components, model train collection, stereo record and compact disc collection, and Christmas ornaments and decorations, which may be used as security toward the above-entitled proceeding.

I declare under penalties of perjury that the foregoing affidavit is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

This 5th day of February 1999.
Donald S. Drusky

CLERK'S OFFICE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

CO-946 •
Rev. 10/86

Donald S. Drusky
422 Chicora St.
East McKeesport, PA 15035

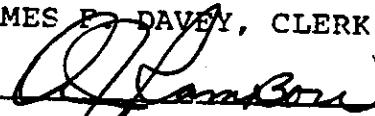
Date August 24, 1987

Dear: Mr. Drusky,

The enclosed new case is returned because the Court has directed the Clerk not to accept for filing any document which does not conform to the requirements of the Rules of this Court or of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The reason for the return is:

- JS 44 Cover Sheet not included.
- Summons for each defendant not included.
- Filing Fee not included.
- The word "Complaint" alone is insufficient; it must be "Complaint for....."
- Party(ies) full name, residence address and phone number not shown on complaint as required by Local Rule 106(d).
- Attorney's full name, address or phone number not shown on complaint as required by Local Rule 106(d).
- Complaint filed by out-of-town counsel not signed by member of our Bar as required by Local Rule 104(c).
- Copy of Complaint not supplied for the Court as required by Local Rule 106(c).
- Complaint not on paper 8½ by 11 inches long as required by Local Rule 106(e) effective January 1, 1983.

Other: Please refer to the enclosed materials for the proper format to use when writing a COMPLAINT. Also enclosed is an APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS for use if you wish to proceed without prepayment of costs.

JAMES P. DAVEY, CLERK OF COURT
By 
Deputy Clerk
A.J. Rambow